Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,—"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.—Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1841. { NUMBER 25.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
24 Tuesday,	26 5	34 6				
25 Wednesday,	27 5	33 6	Full Moon,	2	4	46 M.
26 Thursday,	28 5	32 6	Last Quarter,	10	1	3 M.
27 Friday,	29 5	31 6	New Moon,	16	4	17 E.
28 Saturday,	30 5	30 6	First Quarter,	23	3	54 E.
29 Sunday,	31 5	29 6	Full Moon,	31	8	18 E.
30 Monday.	32 5	28 6				

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Spring WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...r

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm.'r.

August 3, 1841. 22...3w

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber*,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Bay State Democrat.

THE FARMER.

It has got to be quite fashionable to court and flatter the farmer, to speak well of his occupation, and praise him for industry, frugality and integrity. How many of those who speak in this wise of that respectable portion of our fellow citizens, would be likely to take their places, and put their hand to the plough and look not back to the business or professions which they now follow, without any regrets at the change in their occupation? Very few, we think.

The farmer's life, though noble, is not an easy one. He litterally lives by the sweat of his brow; he earns what he has; he lives on the fruits of his own industry, and not on other men's earning. And this is the reason why a certain class rather praise the tiller of the soil, than imitate him. They praise him while they would filch from him his honest gains, by unjust legislation, and unequal laws.

We know something about farming, our happiest and best days were spent in clearing up land for the harrow, and holding the plough. The labor was hard, but the rest was sweet; the recompense was small, but sure. It was an honest way of getting a living. We like farming, and we look forward with hope, that we may sometime, have a "little and well tilled," and a few cows for the dairy, and some pigs in the pen, and some hens in the coop, and all the little etceteras usually attached to a farm house----with a plenty of hard work to do to keep things *neat and tidy*. This is our earthly Elysium, and this, just now, while we are writing, the height of our ambition. But mind, it must all be paid for----it is hard for a farmer to work out an old debt. If he once gets in debt to 'Squire Cut-throat, or Col. Alcohol, or Dandy Broadcloth, it is all over with him. These chaps should all be kept in his debt—but not much, as the most of them are not worthy of being trusted to any great length.

We have said that the farmer's life is not an easy one. It is for this reason that we like it. Too much ease brings many evils, creates wants, and ends in moral ruin. Oh man, if thou wouldst be healthy, work! if thou wouldst be happy, work! if thou wouldst be good and great, work! work for thyself, thy fellow men, and thy God! work---- work, work.

Nature is never idle. The beauty of the farmer's occupation lies in the fact that his work and Nature's work go hand in hand. Hence he is always rewarded, more or less, for his labor. Some portion of his crops may be sometimes cut off by an untimely frost, or a blight, or the winds of heaven, still his labor will not be altogether in vain; for seed time and harvest cannot entirely fail. In the vocabulary of Nature there is no such word as *fail*.

Speculators fail, banks fail, and a majority of all those who try to get a living without industry or economy, fail, and many honest mechanics and traders who engage in business under the false system now in vogue, fail; but Nature keeps steady at work and never fails. The farmer has Nature on his side, and is the producer of most of the real wealth in the world. Who would not be a farmer?

From the Temperance Advocate.

To the Newberry Agricultural Society—

In discharge of the duty assigned to me, with other members, at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, I will, as well as I am able, put you in possession of all the information which I possess, on the subject of wheat. I have now, for 21 years, annually sowed a crop of wheat: and I have uniformly made some, although in two years, that some was very little, and very indifferent. Yet, on the whole, I have generally made enough for the use of my family, and I am persuaded that there are few farmers, who cannot do as well, and many who can do abundantly better.

The attention should be first directed to the selection of seed. It is an old saying that "a change from sand is no change at all," by which is meant, when you change your seed wheat, do not take from a sandy soil. A strong clay soil gives the best varieties of wheat. For our climate, wheat from the North or West does not answer well: it is generally too late, and is more liable to the rust. If we could obtain wheat from parallels of latitude in the old world, corresponding with our's, I think it would succeed admirably. So too, wheat, from the South and South West of our own continent, will do well, and hence I have no doubt, that the variety of Texian Wheat, introduced among us by our estimable citizen, and enterprising and skilful farmer, Judge WILSON, will succeed admirably. Of our own varieties, none have answered so well with me, as that which is known by the name of the Holland Wheat. It is a small yellow grain, and weighs uniformly 60 lbs. and upwards to the bushel. It ripens about a week earlier than our common winter wheat, and will stand longer after it is ripe. As it ripens, the field exhibits a most beautiful yellow golden appearance: looking at it, as gently moved by the wind, it looks like a sea of molten gold. It is not as liable to rust, blight or smut. I obtained it from John Holland, of Laurens, in the year 1833, when the wheat of the upper country was entirely blighted and destroyed. He made from 20 acres, 200 bushels of nicely cleaned, merchantable wheat. I have sowed it every year since. This year, and 1839, it was slightly touched by the rust, but not so as to injure it; in 1839, I found a little smut in it but not enough to compel us to wash it.

The seed ought not only to be selected from a good variety, but it should be well prepared for being sown. In the first place, it should be thoroughly dried by the sun before it is put up for seed: this prevents weavels, and gives sound and healthy grains for vegetation. In the next place, sift the seed carefully with a good sand seive: this will take out all the small immature grains. In the third place, for 24 hours before you sow it, soak your seed in a preparation of water saturated with about 1 lb. of bluestone to every 5 bushel of wheat. Before you take out your seed wheat, which will be found at the bottom of the cask or tub, in which you soak it, skim off the floating grains and trash. When I have pursued this course, which was recommended to me by my friend, John S. Carwile, I have escaped the smut. At least a bushel of seed should be sown to the acre. When the ground is good, from one and a quarter to one and a half bushels may be sown. Wheat thus sown will make a greater yield, and is not so liable to rust. This idea, I remember, was suggested many years ago, by Mr. North, to the Farmer's Society of Pendleton, and was enforced by such reasons, as induced me to yield my assent to it fully. I wish, that by some means, the Agricultural community could again have the opportunity of reading that valuable practical essay.

More attention I know ought to be bestowed on the ground on which wheat is sown, than we generally do. Fallow land is best for wheat. If it is well broken up, and the wheat well put in with a shovel plough, and the ground made level and smooth with a harrow or roller, I think we should hear little complaint of the Hessian fly. Few will, however, for the present, take so much pains. Our Society is intended to encourage improvement, and I hope some one will try this suggestion.

Wheat ought to be sown on clay soil, and never later than the 1st or 21 week in October: still earlier would, I think, be better. Twenty bushels of cotton seed to every acre will give to the crop a fine healthy and vigorous state. I incline to think that a top dressing about the 1st of March, of about 5 bushels to the acre of slacked ashes would greatly improve the crop. I have never tried it on wheat, but I know that it is a great benefit to cultivated grasses.

The crop of wheat ought to be cut before it is dead ripe: it should stand for 2 or 3 days in the field in small shocks. If the weather is dry, it may then be housed safely. As soon as the crop is laid by, (about the middle of July,) the wheat should be thrashed out, cleaned, and well sunned. One day's sun is scarcely ever sufficient. Two successive days is generally enough. I take it up and put it away while hot from the sun; in the course of a few days afterwards I commence to grind. In this way my flour at the end of a year is just as good as it was on the day on which it was ground. Good flour can only be expected from good wheat in good condition. When that is the case, a good mill, with good cloths and a skilful miller, can make as good flour *here*, as can be made any where. Many persons ruin their flour by desiring to have more than can be made. My father, whose long experience and skill in the manufacture of flour is well known, states that the following ought to be the results of a well ground bushel of wheat, weighing 60 lbs. One-tenth, 6 lbs. must be deducted for toll, one-sixth. 10 lbs. for bran—9 lbs. for middlings and shorts, which will make an aggregate of 25 lbs., leaving 35 lbs. of flour. From which it appears, that a little less than 6 bushels, (say five and a half,) will make a barrel of flour weighing 192 lbs. neat.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.

Springfield, July 8, 1841.

SAVING COTTON SEED.

Much has been written, and well written, on the importance of selecting, each year, the best Corn in the fields for planting. But so far as we know, there have been no experiments in selecting carefully, the best Cotton pods, from large and healthy, and early matured stocks. This subject seems to us, to deserve far more attention than it has ever received. The experiments in selecting seed Corn, prove clearly, that a planter may make his Corn conform to almost any reasonable standard. It is well known, that he can make his Corn mature much earlier by selecting the earliest matured ears for seed, a few successive years. Why should not the same laws that produce this manifest improvdment in Corn, from a careful selection of seed, effect a similar improvement in Cotton—in its earlier maturity, size of bolls, &c.

It would certainly be attended with some trouble, but a very slight improvement in *each stalk* of Cotton, (if this can be effected, by a careful selection of seed,) would make a tremendous increase of the aggregate quantity and quality of the whole crop, and repay ten-fold the labor of selecting good seed.

No Planter or Gardener need be told, that the *stand* he is to have, depends greatly on the sound, healthy condition of the seed he plants. And when we consider the manner in which the great majority of Cotton planters save their seed, is it at all surprising, that there should be such an outcry, almost every spring, that it is hard to get a good stand? if this can in a great measure be remedied by a carfeul selection and preservation of seed, it would cost far less to take a little extra trouble in saving good seed, than to replant for a good stand,

But not only the stand, but the after-growth, vigor, maturity, and productiveness of *any plant*, depends materially on the sound and mature condition of the seed planted. Sound philosophy, and long experience prove this, beyond all doubt. Let planters compare their methods of saving Cotton seed, for planting, with this well established principle of vegetation, and we think he will be convinced, that the want of a stand in the spring, and a large portion of his puny, unproductive stalks, in the summer and fall, are owing more to the condition of the seed he plants, than to the seasons.

More of this next week, if our ideas hold out—very doubtful, however, as ideas make short visits to an Editor's head, and come seldom.

AN EXHORTATION TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

Our fears are, not that there are not many excellent dairy women in the land, but that the benefits of their knowledge and practice will be lost in the new generation that is springing up. Hundreds and thousands of farmers' daughters leave the homes of their mothers and seek other employments, as if with a disrelish of that which may be practically more and more scarce. The occupation is stripped by the demand for young women as operatives in factories, as milliners or sewers, shoe-binders or straw-braiders, or in some other mechanical occupation. How short do such as are thus employed come of the qualifications of the virtuous maid who obtains the best part of her education under the roof of her own father, from the instruction of the mother that knows how to do every thing coming within her province as the wife of a thriving farmer—who is entirely at home in all that pertains to the dairy, the economical use and due preparation of articles of food and clothing, and who suffers none of her household to "eat the bread of idleness!"

If not to the rising fair generation, to whom shall we look for the hands that are to supply so important a portion of subsistence as the products of the dairy? The farmer may keep his forty, fifty, or a hundred cows: if there be no help-meet to oversee and lead in the preparation of the milk after it goes to the diary room—if there be no female to prepare the vessels, none to direct in the straining and setting of the milk, the extrication and disposition of the cream, the churning into butter, the separation of the buttermilk, the clean and perfect salting down—if all this is expected of men, and not of women, how miserably shall we hereafter drop away in the produce of a most porfitable and most useful article in the production of the farm at the precise time when there is the most sure encouragement for the farmer to enter upon and perservere in the business of the dairy!—*Visitor*.

From the Agriculturist.

THE SIN OF LAZINESS.

It is very astonishing that we punish men for drunkenness, swearing, lying and the ordinary branches of thieving, and let every one go free, though guilty of the crime of *laziness*, the cause of most of the rascality and misery of the world. To see a beggar with a certificate of shipwreck, and many names attached to it, is *prima facie* evidence, nine times out of ten, of swindling intent and unpardonable laziness; to see children begging in our streets, is proof enough that either their parents are indolent and roguish, or they will be so themselves. There are hundreds of families in this country, who have scarcely the means of subsistence from one day to another, and ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, laziness is the cause. If it could be ascertained, no doubt more than nine-tenths of the convicts in our State prisons were led to drinking, fighting and thieving, from an unwillingness to earn a living by the sweat of the face. Gambling is the science of robbery on a large and popular scale, and yet no man would desire the property of another without a *quid pro quo*, who was not too lazy to work for his living. There are large herds of what are called poor people throughout the towns and countries, who seem to have no occupation, and yet they do and must live; but how do they get food and raiment, is the question? They support upon the honest earnings of others. It is probably one-fifth of the men we see every day in the streets, are known to have no honest calling to support. Robbery must be carried on or they could not live. Many are too indolent to work, and to beg they are ashamed; and of course they must steal. We could multiply these enormities *ad infinitum*, but perhaps the remedy for them would be of more moment at present.—What is it? Let us reform in our system of education—that is, make labor for man and woman honorable, and establish a divine rule, "if any one will not work, neither shall he eat," and every one will directly be found in an honest employment. How shall we inforce the law? He that will not pursue some reputable calling, let him be imprisoned in our penitentiary, which is the most suitable place for all stragglers, loungers, gamblers, drunkards, idlers, &c. &c. &c. Or if this punishment is too hard, have a farm in the country to place all persons without employment, till they are taught to earn a subsistence honestly. We have only suggested a few things this month, but we trust others will feel the importance of the subject and aid us in awakening honest industrious men to their duty.

From the Agriculturist.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.

Oakland Farm, (near Little Rock, Ark.) May 29, 1841.

MESSRS. EDITORS: If you will bear with my prolixity, I will give a short statement of facts, illustrative of the advantages of early reading. When quite a lad, I had a desire to read; having no books, borrowing was resorted to, to supply the demand—always selected works that were of real value—borrowed from a neighbor an old work on Chemistry, ('Lemory) a work now out of use. One day at noon while others were resting, as my custom was, I read in my favorite book; the chapter read was the chemical character and compound of the poison of Reptiles, especially of the Viper. The writer showed that the deadly effects resulted from the affinity of the poison for the blood, and that internally it was innocent. On the way to the field I gave a lecture on the subject, at which the other boys and laboring hands laughed. My conclusion was, that to extract poison with the *mouth* would be the most effectual remedy in case of a snake bite; at this they also laughed. Soon after reaching the field (pulling corn fodder) a hired man cried out, here Doctor, I am bit, which proved to be the case, by a Rattle Snake, four feet in length. I faultered a little, it was reducing my theory to practice too soon, but no time could be lost. I urged a younger brother of mine to perform the operation, which he instantly undertook, and with my assistance he soon had all the blood extracted that could he, and to the astonishment of all, his foot did not so much as swell. Since that I have tried the same remedy twice, once on the foot of a woman bit by a *Copperhead*, and once on my own hand, bit by a Rattle Snake; in each case the most effectual cure was the result. If the fluid is not injected into a large vein, there is no danger from the bite of any reptile, if this remedy be soon applied.

Respectfully,

W. W. STEVENSON.

Note.—We know from facts under our own observation that this remedy is sovereign. T. F.

NEW METHOD OF TANNING LEATHER.

Leather is a compound of gelatin and vegetable astringent matter formed by steeping the skins of animals in the infusion of certain barks. Before this compound can take place, it is necessary that the skins should be properly prepared, and afterwards, by a slow process, the union of Gelatin and Tannin is made to take place. A new method by which speedily to effect this compound or union, has been introduced by a Mr. Howd, an account of which is given in the Wayne Standard. It amounts to this. An air-tight, cylindrical vat is constructed with an orifice for putting in the skins, with pipes by which to admit and discharge the liquor, and with an air-pump for the purpose of exhausting the air from within the vat. Having suspended some skins prepared in the ordinary way, and produced, as nearly as possible, a vacum with the air-pump, some cold hemlock liquor is, after an hour, admitted and suffered to remain ten minutes. It is then discharged, and the vat exhausted of air and kept so for an hour: then the liquor is again admitted for ten minutes and discharged. After repeating this process six times, a piece of calf skin of ordinary thickness was taken out, dried and curried, and by good judges pronounced to be a first and unequalled quality of leather. To thicker and heavier skins the liquor is admitted from twelve to eighteen times. Some pieces when curried were declared by experienced Shoemakers and Tanners to be handsomer, stronger and more flexible leather than if tanned in the old way. The time required is from twelve to thirty-six hours.

The theory of the process is this—The exhaustion of the air from the vat removes from the skin the atmospheric pressure which is the chief principle of capillary attraction, and causes a rapid evaporation, by which the uncharged matter and galic acid in the skins is thrown off, and also produces a reduction of temperature which effects a contraction of fibre in the skins, thereby further expelling their uncharged water, and thus affords to the liquor when admitted, a more easy and ready penetration into them.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

NEW METHOD OF SHOEING HORSES.

A Frenchman by the name of Jony, now a resident in Poland, has invented a new method of shoeing horses, for which the Emperor has awarded him fifty thousand rubles besides an exclusive patent. Jony covers the entire hoof with iron, and the base of his shoe, or as it is called, sandle, is perfectly smooth. This method of his is being adopted in all parts of Russia. It requires neither nail nor screw; it is extremely cheap, and has the important characteristic of great lightness. Horses whose hoofs have been destroyed by bad shoeing, are, by the use of these 'hippo sandals,' restored in a short time to their former state of efficiency, and may be used as soon as provided with them? Some horses have been brought to Mr. Jony's smithy, which could scarcely limp along, and with their hoofs in so lamentable a state, that the common mode of shoeing could not have been applied to them; but after performing a slight operation upon them, and putting the new sandals on their feet, they were sent back to their owners in a comparatively sound state, and fit for work.

Domestic.

THE TEA AND COFFEE TAX.

Some tricky Federal partisan, who wants to excuse his party, and possibly himself, from the odium of imposing a tax on tea and coffee, sends the Richmond Whig the following account of the matter:

"There was one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz: the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject, at which a large majority determined that tea and coffee should be exempted from taxation. Accordingly, when the bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, a prominent whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on this proposition, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading Loco Foco, and a ready parliamentary tactician, (having been Speaker of one branch of the Legislature of Maine,) immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence, by adding to tea and ceffee "sugar, molasses, and salt." The whole Loco Foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and, in conjunction with such of the ultra anti-tariff whigs as wished tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament from which they, in vain, attempted to extricate themselves. Winthrop of Boston called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended, so as to present the question separately, but the chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together, the Chair could not put them asunder. The whig party were thus compelled either to vote for the entire proposition, or to vote the whole down. Under these circumstances they could not hesitate to reject it entirely. And thus it comes to pass that by a dexterous manœuvre of the Locos, tea and coffee are to be taxed!"

King James, when persuaded to sit in judgment in the Court of the King's Bench, at Westminister, was correct in the opinion "that, were it not for the chief's story on the other side, there would be no difficulty in hanging the nation." And the writer in the Whig would have immortalized himself and saved his party from censure, at the expense of Mr Clifford, had not the facts in the case been such as to convict him of gross error.

As this however, is a matter to be decided by the record, let us appeal to that; and how stands the case?

1 The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to the extra session of Congress, recommended a tax upon tea and coffee.

2. The committee of ways and means reported a bill to tax those articles twenty per cent.

3. The Chairman of the committee of ways and Means, [Mr. Fillmore,] in opening his budget in the House, advocated this tax, on the ground that they were luxuries. and not necessaries.

4. When the bill was brought under the rule of silence, and amendments were to be voted upon without debate, Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, a whig and formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of his State, moved to strike out tea and coffee, and thus leave them free of duty.

5. Mr. Clifford moved to amend Mr. Lawrence's motion, by adding to it, "molasses, sugar, and salt." Tellers were demanded, and there were 112 yeas and 84 nays. So the admendment to the amendment was adopted.

6. Upon taking the question on the amedment as amended, by tellers, the whole was rejected, by years 112, nays 79.

7. Mr. Williams of Maryland now moved to amend the bill, by striking out *salt* alone; and though a question of order was raised, as the committee had just refused to strike out salt, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, (a whig) the chairman of the committee, overruled the question of order, and the question was taken upon *salt alone*, and lost.

8. Notwithstanding the decision of the chair, and nothwithstaning the parliamentary knowledge of Mr. Lawrence, the original mover, and of many others of his party, no whig attempted to get a vote to exempt tea & coffee separately from the operations of the bill.

9. When the tariff bill came into the House, the whigs called the previous question, thus cutting off all amendments; and upon the demand. "Shall the previous question be now put?" every democrat in the House voted in the negative.

10. When Mr. Proffit of Indiana complained because the gag was persisted in at the expens eof those vital amendments, Mr. Stanly of N. Carolina avowed that the responsibility belonged to the whig party, and spoke of the splendid epitaphs which a grateful people would inscribe upon their tombstones for having served in this Congress.

11. After the bill had passed, and while the title was under consideration, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, complimented the northern and southern whigs for voluntarily voting against their feelings and their interests on the passage of the bill.

What now becomes of the high-sounding charges of the correspondent of the Whig?

The tariff bill was passed by fifteen majority in the House. Had Georgia voted with the nays, would it not have been lost? Who, then, put a tax of 20 per cent. upon tea and coffee? Let the would-be-Governor of Georgia answer.

Mr. Clifford, with a proper regard for the commercial interests of his own state, (Maine,) which sends out lumber of all sorts to the West Indies, for sugar, molasses and salt, and with a view to the relief of the laboring classes every where, proposed the exemption of those necessaries of life, together with the tea and coffee, as proposed by Mr. Lawrence. A portion of the federal majority, on the first impulse, united with the democrats in setting free from duty what constitutes a great portion of the food of the whole people of this country, and not considering sugar and salt and molasses as less necessaries than tea and coffee, voted to embrace them in Mr. Lawrence's clause of exemption. All these articles, of which the poor consume more than the rich, because the poor, who work require more to support them than the rich, and because the laboring class are as an hundred to one of the indolent wealthy—were then together in the amendment, and the whole amendment was rejected by caucus-rallied forces of federalism, who, by that vote, put a twenty per cent tax on *tea, coffee, sugar, salt* and *molasses*. And now the pretext to cover this tax, which takes from government one-fifth of the price of all these necessaries of life, is, that the attempt to relieve *sugar, salt* and *molasses*, prevented the federal *tax-layers* from taking the burden from tea and coffee! And how? The letter to Richmond intimates that no question could be had on tea and coffee separately from salt, sugar and molasses, after they were united in the same clause. The following certified statement from the journal by the Clerk, shows that subsequently to the rejection of the amendment of Mr. Lawrence exempting tea and coffee, on which sugar, salt, &c., were added by Mr. Clifford, a vote was taken on one of the articles, *salt*, separately, and this shows it might have been on tea and coffee, also.—*Globe.*

"At a subsequent stage of the proceedings in the committee upon said bill, on the same day,

"Mr. James W. Williams moved to amend the same by inserting the following as the second section thereof, viz:

"'*And be it farther enacted*, That the article of salt shall be admitted free of duty.'"

"Which amendment was rejected.

Attest:

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk Ho. Rep. U. S."

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The election news from the West shows a strong reaction in prominent places in favor of the Democracy.

Mr. *Clay's* own county, it will be perceived by a letter from a correspondent of unquestionable character, has thrown off his yoke.

The brave veteran, Col. *Johnson*, has, we understand, carried his county by an unprecedented majority.

The letter from Indianopolis speaks well for the Democracy of the Hoosier State, which was always on the high road to prosperity under Democratic auspices, and would never have been embarrassed but for Federal counsels.—*Globe*

KENTUCKY.

Extract of a Letter dated

LEXINGTON, Aug. 4, 1840.

Dear Sir: I cannot give you the vote of the county, but *Wickliffe* has beat *Clay* about 100 votes. This settles the dictation question of the Hon. *H. Clay* in Fayette county, for the rest of his life time. He may direct the affairs of the Government at Washington, as he did under the younger Adams, but he can no longer dictate to the people of his own county. Judging from the violence and expense of conducting an election in Kentucky, and the accounts of similar doings in England, there is very little left for us to boast of. If we had such doings in the Presidential elections of 1840, what is it we may not expect by 1844, with the United States Bank of thirty millions? I fear it is too late to correct the great mischief produced by the demoralizing acts of the Whigs in 1840, to be overcome so long as they have the funds of the United States Bank at command. It is true there are few such men as Biddle, but if the warnings of General Jackson ten years ago, were not sufficient to open the eyes of the nation, what may we not look for under a president and directory more cautious? The open profligacy exposed by the Clayton Committee, ought to have settled that question, but the people refused to hear any thing until Mr. Biddle came out himself in 1841, with his letters confessing and justifying every thing.

Yours, &c.

P. S. I have opened my letter to say that the election is closed—Wickliffe and McCann are elected on the Wicklifie ticket, and R. S. Tood, President of the Bank of Kentucky, is also elected, beating C. M. Clay, who was the fourth on the list.

INDIANA.

From the Indiana Sentinel Extra, August 6.

In our first extra an error was committed, which we now correct. In Wayne, we placed the name of Caleb Lewis. It should have been Daniel Sinks.

We annex the following returns:

SENATORS.

Jefferson—Jesse D. Bright, dem.
Washington—William Shanks, dem.
Lawrence—George W. Carr, dem.
Clark—James G. Read, dem.
Owen and *Greene*—David M. Dobson, dem.
Montgomery—P. M. Curry, dem.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hancock—Joseph Chapman, dem. and James P. Foley, whig.
Fayette—Wilson Thampson, dem. and William Caldwell, whig.
Sullivan—John W. Davis and Justus Davis, dem.
Knox—John Myers, dem.
Vermillion—John Hoobler, dem.
Clay—John B.Nees, dem.
Greene—J. F. O'Neall, dem.
Owen—Martin Snoddy, dem.
Lawrence—R. G. Norvell, dem. and J. J. Barnett, whig.
Jackson—Ezekiel Dunbar, dem.
Clark—Thomas J. Henly and J. S. Simmons,dem.
Washington—H. C. Monroe and —— ——, dem.
Cass—N. D. Grover, whig.
Delaware—G. C. Gilbert, whig.
Randolph—Robert Butler, dem.
Rush—P. A. Hackleman and W. C. Robinson, whigs.

So far, there has been a Democratic gain of six Senators, and a Whig gain of one.

If we have not committed a blunder by running over the list in great haste, there is also a democratic gain of sixteen in the House. A few days will decide the political complexion of the next Legislature, which, from present appearances, will be democratic.

ALABAMA.

From the Mobile Register, August 3.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends abroad, that our election yesterday terminuted successfully to the Democratic party in this county.

We elected T. L. Toulmin, dem. Senator, 50 maj. and B. McAlpin and John B. Hogan, Representatives. The Democratic party ran three and lost one—the Whigs ran a full ticket of four and lost two. C. C. Langdon, T. McC. Prince, and Jo. Bates, whigs, are beaten.

I. H. Irwin and R. C. McAlpin, whigs, are elected.

Glory enough for one day! Our friends did their duty nobly at the polls; and with a large majority against them last year, and patronage of the city and county to contend with, they are perfecly satisfied.

No time for official returns to-day, before the closing of the mail.

ILLINOIS.

The election was for members of Congress only; and the vote is small. *Reynolds*, (Dem.) is no doubt elected from the first district by a large majority; and it is probable that *Stewart*, (Fed.) is elected from the third distrtct. The contest will be close in the second district, but the chances are in favor of the election of *Anderson*.

STILL LATER.

INDIANA.

The Democrats have carried the popular branch of the Legislature. Last year it consisted of 22 Democrats and 78 Federalists. It is yet in doubt which party has the Senate, as many of the Senators hold over from last year. As far as heard from, the Democrats have gained six Senators, and lost one.

ALABAMA.

The Democrats have increased their majorities in both branches of the Legislature; and the Democratic candidate for Govenor is elected by a larger majority than any Democrat has recived there for many years past.

TENNESSEE.

Jones, the Federal candidate or Govenor, is no doubt elected; but his majority, it is supposed, will not be more than one half of the Whig majority for President last fall. It is boubtful which party will have a majority in the Legislature.

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE....Aug. 10.

Clay of Alabama proposed an amendment, postponing the operation of the act until the public debt shall have been extinguished. This brought on a protracted debate, in which Messrs. *Clay* of Kentucky and *Smith* of Indiana opposed the amendment, and Messrs. *Clay* of Alabama, *Calhoun*, *King*, *Woodbury*, *Wright*, and *Linn*, advocated it.

The friends of the amendment urged that, to distribute the public lands before the new burdens in the shape of debt were extinguished, would necessarily destroy the compromise act—that the twenty per cent. *ad valorem* upon every thing taxable would not raise the amount, which, according to the organ of the Treasury in the House, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, would be required by the public service, which he stated at twenty-seven millions; that the estimated revenue under the compromise act could reach only eighteen millions. This would leave at least *nine millions* to be provided for annually. Here, then, it was insisted the means sufficient could not be provided under the compromise act, to meet the current expenses of Government, without a reduction of expenditures, much less the payment of the public debt now about to be created. To distribute the public lands, under these circumstances, was to make a national debt perpetually increasing.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky, in proposing the reservation of the proceeds of the public lands, until the newly rising debt should be extinguished, urged that when the compromise was adjusted, it was with an understanding that the lands should not be looked to as revenue.

In this assertion Mr. *Clay* was confronted by Mr. *Calhoun*, who said that he had never heard of such a suggestion until within a few days back—the assertion of the fact having been made in the National Intelligencer within the past week. He said, that so far from his entering into any understanding when the compromise was passed, that the lands were to be excluded as a source of revenue, he had, at the very session at which the compromise act passed, voted against their distribution, and in this way he gave a direct vote to retain them as revenue.

Mr. *King* of Alabama said that he would not have risen in the debate, but for statements made by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. *Clay*] in relation to the understanding which he said prevailed at the time of the compromise, that the land was to be surrendered as a source of revenue. He said that he took a deep interest in the measure of compromise throughout its progress, and had frequent and free conversations with the Senator from Louisiana, (now no more,) who took a very active part in the compromise; and never from him, or any other who participated in the transaction, did he hear a whisper of this surrender of the pulic lands as forming part of the considerations entering into it.

Mr. *Rives* of Virginia said he was a member of the committee with which the compromise originated; and never, in the discussion of that committee, or out of it, did he hear the suggestion that the abandonment of the public lands as a source of supply to the Treasury, was understood to have any share in settling the terms of compromise. He certainly had not entertained any such views, much less entered into any obligations in regard to the disposal of public lands revenue. He believed he had then, and always when the question came, voted against the distribution bill. He should continue to do so unless it was made perfectly clear to his mind that the duties under the compromise bill would meet all the public exigencies and leave nothing to apprehend as to the establishment of a permanent public debt.

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama said he was a member of the other branch of Congress when the compromise bill was under discussion, and no member of that body uttered an intimation to countenance the ground now boldly assumed by the Senator from Kentucky. He said the land distribution had been the topic of discussion at every Congress since the compromise was passed; and it was amazing that some of the friends of the measure had not mentioned this agreement, now set up as part of the compromise, in support of the distribution scheme, from that hour until it was brought forward atthe present moment. The compromise act every body knows, was insisted upon on one side. How comes it that the other side, now claiming to distribute the land revenues in virtue of it, had never brought up the faith plighted in the tariff arrangement, to enforce their demand?

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama considered the suggestion of it now, for the first time, to be *an after thought*.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky said that he did not insist upon it as a contract entered into by the parties to the compromise, but as an understanding which grew out of the law itself—and laying hold of the statue book, he said, here was the bond and on that he relied. He read the following from the compromise act:

"All duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law in the payment of duties, shall be, and are hereby,—abolished *and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.*"

Mr. *Clay* laid great stress upon the passage marked in italics, and insisted that this was a positive stipulation to resign the lands as revenue, and and raise it all from customs.

Mr. *Wright* stated, as he was a member of the Senate when the compromise was adjusted, he felt it his duty to state his impressions in regard to the point now made by the Senator from Kentucky. He knew that the land distribution bill was pending while the compromise act was under consideration, but he never heard the idea suggested that the one depended upon the other, or that there was the least expectation that the distribution of the lands would be the consequence of the compromise. On the contrary, he was one of those who confidently expected that the Land Distribution bill would be defeated, as it was defeated. No one had looked upon the defeat of the Distribution bill, as any breach of the understanding under which the Compromise Act passed.

Mr. *Wright* did not think the language of the Compromise Act quoted by the Senator from Kentucky, would bear the interpretation he had given to it. He looked upon the words providing that "*such duties should be laid for the purpose of the raising of such revenue as may be necessary to an economical admistration of the Government*," as merely an additional restriction to the percentage directed in the law—and meaning nothing more than that if "an economical Administration," did not require the whole amount possible under the act to be levied, only such amount of duties should he laid as should "*be necessary for an economical Administration.*"

It is manifest that if Mr. *Clay's* interpretation of the clause which he holds to be a bond that the General Government should have surrendered the lands, and not looked to them as a source of revenue, would hold, that the same construction would have required the surrender of the Government stock and dividends in the Bank of the United States. If it was stipulated that all the revenue should be raised by duties, as he now insists, the public stocks as well as the public lands, were under the interdict not to be used to lessen the tariff.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Wise*, from the Committee on Navy Affairs, reported the Navy Pension bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bankrupt bill, Mr. *Tillinghast* of Rhode Island in the chair.

The first section of the bill having been read—

Mr. *Barnard* of New York commenced a speech, and proceeded to show how a member could say every thing he knew in one hour. He then gave a history of the manner in which the Bankrupt bill was prepared and passed by the Senate, and then went on to show the effects of the present common law upon the debtor, and the necessity there existed for a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. *Nisbet* of Georgia went at length in support of the bill.

Mr. *Gordon* of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and proposed it at length. He said no evidence of the popularity of the measure was to be found in the petitions of 45,000 citizens, because there were 500,000 bankrupts in the United States. He opposed it because it was limited to classes, and because the corporations were not included. He denied that the bill was constitutional, because it did not provide for a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. *Roosevelt* of New York followed Mr. *Gordon*. He gave an animated picture of the causes of the present bankrupt condition of many merchants in the United States, and considered a bankrupt act as their only remedy.

Mr. *Roosevelt* read several amendments which he intended to propose at the proper time: the principal one was a new clause to embrace corporations. He said, however, that he should vote for the bill at any rate.

Mr. *Sampson Mason* of Ohio mounted his warhorse, and followed in favor of the bill, and against he inclusion of corporations in the provisions of he same.

Mr. *Ferris* of New York went at length against the bill, because it would annul contracts made with domestic and foreign merchants, and because no other nation under Heaven had considered such a law since the days of a barbarous age. He said if fancy was to rule the majority, he could draw a picture, also. He went into a fancy sketch of a splendid spendthrift and swindler rioting in undisturbed indolence upon another's wealth.

On motion of Mr. *Fessenden* of Maine the Committee rose at half past 3 p. m.

The House then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

IN SENATE Aug...11.

The buisness of the morning was opened by refusing the ordinary courtesy of printing resolutions of a meeting of citizens of the Isle of Wight, Virginia, in relation to the system of measures which Mr *Clay* is striving to force through Congress at this extra session, through gag laws, enforced under his management in the House, and which, by indirection, he seeks to fix upon the Senate. It will be seen, from the course which he persists in giving to all the memorials sent in by the people in opposition to his schemes, that he is determined to put all remonstrances against his measures upon a footing with abolition petitions, consigning them to the table, and refusing to print.

We annex a sketch of this morning's proceedings on this subject from our Reporter's notes.

Mr. *Calhoun* presented a memorial and resolutions adopted a few days since by a large and respectable number of the citizens of the Isle of Wight county, Virginia, at a meeting held in the court house of the county. The memorial and resolutions are couched in most respectful terms, but at the same time express in strong language the opinions of the meeting, that the measures attempted to be forced upon the country at this extra session, are not approved of by the great body of the people of the United States. Much had been said in praise of the hasty action of the other House, designated so emphatically a "glorious" House, because of its precipitate action; but he, (Mr. *Calhoun*,) would venture to say that never were measures so repugnant to the great body of the people, as those very measures for the hasty passage of which that House had been so much lauded. The people never could, he would unhesitatingly assert, be brought to believe that a National Bank—national debt—distribution—and high taxation, were reasons for which their representatives would be entitled to their thanks. Those who wanted such measures might call it 'glorious" legislation; but the people would never approve of such measures. He held that the people had a right to be heard, and he would therefore content himself for the present, in moving that the papers which he had presented, be printed. He requested the Secretary of the Senate would have goodness to read them.

The Secretary of the Senate then read the memorial and resolutions of which the following is an abstract:

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of the Isle of Wight, *Josiah Holleman* presided, and *W. H. Jourdan* acted as secretary. The meeting was addressed by Col. *Arthur Smith*, and by *Joel Hollem*, Esq. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, that Congress has no power to charter a National Bank. That should Congress pass a Bank or Fiscal Agent, it is the opinion of the meeting the charter may be rightfully repealed. That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, with a deficiency in the Treasury, and an assumption of the debts of the States, is in violation of the rights of the States, and a dangerous encroachment upon the liberties of the people. That Congress has no right to lay and collect taxes except to pay the debts of the General Goverament, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and has power to lay and collect taxes, &c. with a view to the protection of any interest, either manufacturing, commercial or agricultural. That the donation made to the widow of the late President of the United States, was a palpable violation of the Constitution, and an unwarrantable waste of the public money. That copies of these proceedings be forward to the Hon. *John C. Calhoun* and Hon. *Thomas H. Benton* of the Senate, and Hon. *John W. Jones* of the House of Representatives, with a request that they present them to the Congress of the United States.

After they were read, Mr *Calhoun* renewed his motion to print, and called for the yeas and nays.

The question was accordingly put, and negatived—yeas 19, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, and Wright—19.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—20.

Mr. *Calhoun* said this was the first time he had ever known so respectful and unexceptionable in expression of the opinions of a large and respectable meeting, to be refused the usual courtesy of being printed. It was the first time since the beginning of this Government that a general gag system was attempted to be extended to the exclusion of public opinion. Here was the opinion of a large and respectable public meeting shut out from publicity, and from the common courtesy of printing, by a bare majority in favor of this gag system. Let it be told to the people that they are no more to remonstrate; but will that effect the object of the gentlemen? They may gag this body, but they cannot gag the people? Do the gentlemen think by silencing such memorials and resolutions, they can escape public comment? If they do, they deceive themselves: this is but the muttering of the thunder, and the gentlemen and their measures will be swept before the coming storm as the chaff before the whirlwind.

The next movement made by Mr. *Clay*, was one upon the *President*. The land bill was the unfinished business of yesterday, and at this stage of amendment in Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Clay* moved to lay it on the table, and take up the bill repealing the Independent Treasury. The motive for this sudden move was apparent. Mr. *Calhoun* at once openly exposed it. He characterized it as an indelicate and indecent attempt to forestall the decision of the Executive in relation to the Bank bill. If he signed the Bank bill, the repeal of the Independent Treasury law was useless. If the Bank charter were vetoed, the repeal was only intended to embarrass, by throwing the Treasury on the Executive, under circumstances which those who were now contriving to effect that object, had clamored against for years. After a discussion of an hour or two, Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky effected his object. The bill, as amended, was adopted, and sent back to the House for final action; and in less than half an hour ushered into the Senate by the Clerk of the House for the signature of the President of the Senate; and then doubtless was sent under whip to President *Tyler*.

The consideration of the distribution bill was then resumed.

The land distribution bill was urged after the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. As in the case of the National Bank, the bill seems to have passed in caucus, with an understanding, that no essential amendment should be allawed.

Mr. *Linn* then offered his amendment to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the national defence. In support of this amendment, Mr. *L.* addressed the Senate for about an hour in a speech replete with patriotic sentiments, clothed in beautiful and appropriate language. When he had concluded, Mr. *King* expressed his sense of the importance of this amendment, and his desire to address the Senate upon it, but he would forego this desire, if it was the wish of gentlemen on the opposite side to take the vote on ordering the bill to a third reading this evening.

Mr. *Smith* of Indiana declined this proposition.

Mr. *King* said the Democratic Senators had expressed their willingness, for the purpose of expediting the public business, to take the vote without further debate; but if gentlemen on the other side would not consent to this, he wished to submit his views on the amendment now before the Senate, and for that purpose, as it was late, he would move an adjournment. The motion for adjournment, however, was withdrawn, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. *Fessenden* of Maine having the floor from last evening, proceeded to defend the bill from the vairous objections raised against it, and was understood to point out a better way to regulate corporations, and that was to include them in a separate bill.

Mr. *Linn* of New York followed in support of the principles of the bill, but considered that the bill itself might be amended in certain particulars.

Mr. *Pendleton* of Ohio went in favor of the bill as it was reported.

[A Message from the Senate was received, stating that they had concurred with the House in its amendments to the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act.]

The Bill was enrolled and signed by the Speaker shortly afterwards.

Mr. *Trumbull* of Connecticut went in favor of the bill with amendments, but he opposed including State corparations in the law, as proposed by Mr. *Roosevelt* on yesterday. He said as it was at present, he did not see how he could go for it.

Mr. *Underwood* of Kentucky said, unless the bill was amended, he should vote against it. He was not opposed to the bankrupt principle, but opposed to the details of the bill.

Mr. *Payne* of Alabama followed in opposition to the bill, but stated that he was not opposed to a bankrupt law properly drawn up. He had an amendment to offer to the 4th Section.

Mr. *Moore* of Louisiana followed in favor of the bill. He suggested amendments, however.

The Committee, at forty-six minutes past 2, rose, and thereupon the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...AUG. 12.

The morning hour was occupied with presenting the expression of public opinion in resolutions of meetings of the people in different States.

The discussion of the land distribution bill was resumed. Mr. *Linn* continued his remarks in support of the proposition made by him to change the destination of the public lands from a distribution among the States, (or rather among the stockjobbers who hold the State bonds, who expect to get from the State taxes all the distribution enables their Treasuries to dispose of,) to the defence of the States.—Mr. *Linn* took a rapid glance at the posture in which this Government stood in relation the great duty for which it was formed—*the common defence*.

Mr. *Sturgeon* of Pennsylvania, after stating that he was instructed by his State Legislature to support a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands on certain conditions, moved an amendment of the bill in compliance with the instructions. The amendment proposed to strike out the ten per cent. given to the new States.

Mr. *Walker* of Mississippi and Mr. *Sevier* of Arkansas opposed the amendment on the grounds and arguments which will be presented at large in the regular proceedings.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky rose in the insolent spirit of dictation which his subservient followers in the two Houses have fostered to a presumption which has no parallel, to interpose his admonitions and advise between the Senators of Pennsylvania and their instructors. He undertook to tell the Pennsylvania Senators what was meant in their instructions, and that she did not mean what they expressly say.

Mr. *Calhoun* briefly adverted to the remarks of Mr. *Buchanan* on his proposition to dispose of the public lands to the States in which they lie, denying its correctness, and expressing his belief that it would eventually become a law, and his determination to press it to that result.

The amendment of Mr. *Sturgeon* was lost—ayes 11, noes 35.

Mr. *Sturgeon* then proposed another amendment in accordance with his instuctions, which was also voted down.

Mr. *Archer* moved to strike out a portion of the bill which designated the object on which the donations to the new States should be expended, and, after discussion, and before any question was taken on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Barnard* of New York offered a resolution,

that all debate on the bankrupt bill should cease to morrow, at 12, m. and that the committee should then proceed to vote upon the amendments in silence.

Mr. *Wise* moved to insert "to day," at 3 p. m. instead of to-morrow, at 12, m.

The question was then taken by yeas any nays, and there were, yeas 78, nays 89. So the resolution was not adopted.

Several members spoke for and against the bill, and at three o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE...Aug. 13.

Mr. *Calhoun* presented the proceedings of a meeting of the people at Portsmouth, Virginia, condemning the extra session, and the whole system of measures which it was called to consummate.

Mr. *Henderson* made some motion in reference to the Post Office Department. It led to some incidental remarks on its total inefficiency as at present managed.

Mr. *Sevier* of Arkansas said that the mails had almost ceased to run in his State. Daily mails were turned into semi-weekly and weekly mails, and on many of the routes they had ceased altogether. When the Department came to Congress for money to continue such an establishment, he was disposed rather to surrender its pretended benefits, and rely upon private conveyance.

Mr. *Linn* alluded to the state of things in Missouri as being similar to that in Arkansas, as portrayed by its Senator.

The land distribution bill was taken up. The amendment proposed by Mr. *Archer* striking out the clause, directing the objects to which the new States should apply their portions, was rejected.

Mr. *McRoberts* proposed to amend the bill by inserting the folloing grants to the States instead of those now in the bill:

"That there shall be granted to each of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, a quantity of land which, together with the amount such State has already received, exclusive of the 16th section for school purposes, shall be equal to the quantity granted by Congress to the State of Ohio, to wit: to the State of Illinois 492,000 acres; to the State of Indiana 288,000 acres; to the State of Michigan 1,037,000 acres; to the State of Missouri 1,048,000 acres; to the State of Arkansas 1,040,000 acres; to the State of Louisiana 1,097,000 acres; to the State of Mississppi 1,095,000 acres; to the State of Alabama 672,000 acres."

Mr. *Benton* proposed the following as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. *McRoberts*, which was accepted by the latter:

"And a similar quantity to that granted to Ohio, shall be, and is hereby, granted to each State that may hereafter become a member of the Federal Union: Provided that, if the said quantities shall be found to be inaccurately stated in this act, then and in that case, the true quantities to be granted shall be ascertained at the General Land Office."

Mr. *McR.* addressed the Senate at considerable length, and with much ability.

The debate was continued by Messrs. *Clay* of Alabama, *Calhoun*, *Young*, *Benton*, *Smith of* Indiana, *White*, *Woodbridge*, and *Porter*; and the question being taken, it was lost—ayes 19, noes 25.

A variety of other amendments were offered and debated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house then upon the motion of Mr. *Barnard* of New York, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the bankrupt bill, Mr. *Tillinghast* of Rhode Island in the chair.

Mr. *Wise* obtained the floor. He said he did not care, so far as his people were concerned, whether the bill passed or not. He could not vote for it; but he rose to tell the bankrupts of the country, that many pretended friends of this bill were experimenting with their feelings for the purpose of party, and that the odds were against the passage of the bill. He did not believe the bill would pass this session.

He said if the bill passed now, five hunded thousand bankrupts would raise their voices in favor of of it; but in a short time the creditors of those bankrupts—and they numbered them at five for each—would raise a still louder cry in favor of repeal.

Mr. *Briggs* now went in favor of the bill and Mr. *Morgan* of New York followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. *White* of Indiana went into a review of the general principles of the bill. He wished to express fairly the wishes of his constituents, but as they had given him no instructions—probably because they had no occasion for it—he should be guided by his own heart, and vote for a bill to relieve the distresses of the common country. He said, by the Constitution this House had the right to annul every and any contract except a contract made by itself.

Mr. *Williams* of Maryland followed against the bill. He denied that the bill was uniform in its operation. He said it tempted honest men to become rogues. He said that the bill would not relieve the bankrupt, and to offer it to him as a relief measure was a mere mockery. He was in favor, at any rate, of putting in sinking incorporations, who get their profits from money transactions.

Mr. *Sellers* of Maryland now obtained the floor, and endeavored to answer Mr. *Williams's* argument.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next at 10 a. m.

Mr. Arnold, the great gun of Tennessee whiggery, who talks so learnedly, on the floor of Congress, about "Virginia abstractions," is the same "Thomas D. Arnold," who, in 1829, contested the seat of the Hon. Pryor Lea in the House of Representativies, on the ground that the Hon. Hugh Lawson White and other distinguished republicans of Tennessee, resorted to bribery and corruption to secure the return of Lea over him (Arnold.) It will be recollected that when this charge was made by Mr. A., "Mr. Polk arose and pronounced it to be as base and impure as the polluted source from whence it proceeded." The House almost unanimously decided in favor of the returned member, and the petitioner was compelled to go back home at his own expense. Mr. Arnold is now a particular favorite with that portion of the whig party which was so clamorous in supporting Hugh L. White for President in 1836. Will wonders never cease?

Lynchburg Republican.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says if he had all the boots and shoes, that the editor of the Louisville Advertiser has been kicked with, he could set up a shoe store. If the editor of the Advertiser could obtain all the rails, on which Prentice has been rode, and threatened to be rode on, in this part of the country, he would be enabled to fence a good sized farm.—*Hartford Times*

Mr. Justice Wiley, the New York Attorney, who for pay, recovered the money stolen from the Frederick county Bank, (Md.,) has been indicted by the Grand Jury. He is a justice in a Ward Court. He has been held to bail in the sum of $300,000. He is supposed to have confederates.

Petersburg Statesman.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1841.

☞ The Editor of this paper is confined to his bed by illness, which will satisfactorily account for the want of Editorial matter this week. He, however, hopes, that his readers will have a more satisfactory document than any he could write in the able, manly, and efficient Veto of President Tyler of the Bank bill. This, we present this week to our readers, who will judge whether our praise of it be ill timed or unjust.

It puts to rest the false idea, that in the Presidential contest through which we have recently passed, that the Bank question was one of the great issues before the people. Gen. Harrison, himself, when asked on this point, replied at Dayton, that, "he never trusted a Bank but once in his life, and then they cheated him out of every cent that he trusted to it." Mr. Tyler, as he says in the Veto now offered, "as to the Houses of Congress to create a National Bank to operate over the Union for twenty-five years on all suitable occasions, his opinions have been expressed against the exercise of such power."

We think that no party can accuse Mr. Tyler of inconsistency on this point, and that he has acted, to use the language of the eloquent Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Walker, "in perfect and glorious consistency with a long life of usefulness and honor and placed his veto upon the charter of a National Bank. Mr. W. regarded this message as one of the most important ever emanated from an American President, under circumstances most solemn and imposing, and his heart was full of gratitude to the Giver of every Good for this Salvation of the country."

MESSAGE
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Returning with his objections, the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States. August 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the Constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *par se* over the union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high and intellectual endowments, their virtue and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against. The country has been, and still is, deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it: and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligatiens; without an observance of which no Government could be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If some of those who have preceded me in this high office have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure meted out to myself. Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this Government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers. What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State bank or a United States Bank. They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation. What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

Nor several years after the establishment of that institution it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period, the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation. A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820, its embarrassment had become so great, that the directors petitioned Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of the public dues. It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than $7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augumentation soon after occurred and in 1833, its dealings in the exchanges, amounted to upwards of $100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means. The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than $22,000,000, and the notes of the Bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the Bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the Bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weal.

The capital invested in Banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time, exceeds $350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:

"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposite in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the Legislature of such State, Congress may, by law, require the same. And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposite in any Territory or District of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall be only withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this charter, with the previous assent of Congress: *Provided*, In respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution, or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditional assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of the said State shall be thereafter presumed; *And provided, nevertheless*, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the Constitution to establish an offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty or the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterward be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be *implied*, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent, "provided in respect to any State which shall not, at *the first session* of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by *resolution* or *other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally* assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, such assent of said State shall be thereafter presumed." The assent or dissent is to be expressed *unconditionally at the first session of the Legislature by some formal legislative act*; and, if not so expressed, its assent is to be *implied*, and the directors are thereupon invested with power, at such time thereafter as they may please, to establish branches, which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, except by resolve of Congress. No matter what may be the cause which may operate with the Legislature, which either prevents it from speaking, or addresses itself to its wisdom, to induce delay, its assent is to be implied. This iron rule is to give way to no circumstances—it is unbending and inflexible. It is the language of the master to the vassal—an unconditional answer is claimed forthwith; and delay, postponement, or incapacity to answer, produces an implied as sent, which is ever after irrevocable. Many of the State elections have already taken place, without any knowledge, on the part of the People, that such a question was to come up.—The Representatives may desire a submission of the question to their constituents preparatory to final action upon it, but this high privilege is denied; whatever may be the motives and views entertained by the Representatives of the People to induce delay, their assent is to be presumed, and is ever afterwards binding, unless their dissent shall be unconditionally expressed at their first session after the passage of this bill into a law. They may by formal resolution declare the question of assent or dissent to be undecided and postponed, and yet, in opposition to their express declaration to the contrary, their assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable might be cited to manifest the irrationality of such an inference. Let one or two in addition, suffice. The popular branch of the Legislature may express its dissent by an unanimous vote, and its resolution may be defeated by a tie vote of the Senate; and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legislature may concur in a resolution of decided dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the *veto* power conferred on him by the State Constitution, and their legislative action be defeated; and yet the assent of the legislative authority is implied, and the directors of this contemplated institution are authorized to establish a branch or branches in such State, whenever they may find it conducive to the interest of the stockholders to do so; and having once established it, they can, under no circumstances, withdraw it, except by act of Congress. The State may afterwards protest against such unjust inference—but its authority is gone. Its assent is implied by its failure or inability to act at its first session, and its voice can never afterwards be heard. To inferences so violent, and, as they seem to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. No court of justice would or could sanction them, without reversing all that is established in judicial proceeding, by introducing presumptions at variance with fact, and inferences at the expence of reason. A State in a condition of duress would be *presumed* to speak, as an individual, manacled and in prison might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the States boldly and frankly—Congress wills, and submission is demanded.

It may be said that the directors may not establish branches under such circumstances; but this is a question of power, and this bill invests them with full power to do so. If the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylvania, or any other State, should be found to be in such condition as I have supposed, could there be any security furnished against such a step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the contingency refered to? Why else should it have been itroduced? And I submit to the Senate, whether it can be believed that any State would be likely to sit quietly down under such a state of things? In a great measure of public interest their patriotism may be successfully appealed to, but to infer their assent from circumstances at war with such inference, I cannot but regard as calculated to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the peace and harmony of the country. I must, therefore, regard this clause as asserting the power to be in Congress to establish offices of discount in a State, not only without its assent, but against its dissent; and so regarding it, I cannot sanction it.

On general principles, the right in Congress to prescribe terms to any State, implies a superiority of power and control, deprives the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action on the part of the States. But further; the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and benificent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive neccessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent; a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiving all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return it to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *August* 16, 1941.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. HAMPTON: You will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following extract and card.

From the last Charlotte Journal.

"Upon the records of the mint, the United States stands charged as debtor to Joseph Smith for manure in Nov. 1837, to the amount of $24 87½. In January 1835, the amount is $13 50—and in May the same year, the amount is $7 25; making altogether the sum of $45 62. Now, with all due respect to the Colonel, we would ask, what has become of the money thus charged to the Government for manure? How much was paid in the wheat which grew upon the grounds of the mint? As the Colonel has voluntarily boasted of permitting none of the public money to stick to his fingers, we will examine a little into the affair."

Instead of answering these insulting and libelous queries, we will insert the card of Major Smith.

"CHARLOTTE, N. C., 19th Aug., 1841.

I sold to Col. Wheeler, superintendent of the mint, and delivered at the mint manure for the lots and grounds about the establishment, for which I received, in October 1837, the sum of $13 50. In Jan., 1838, $24 87½. In May, 1838, $7 25—all of which was for manure, and the only accounts that I ever presented for manure, and which was paid to me by the superintendent (Col. Wheeler) in specie or its equivalent.

I delivered other manure, about ten loads, as far as I recollect, which was placed in the spring of 1838, on the lots about the edifice, for which I received thirteen bushels of wheat, which grew on the mint lot,—which account did not enter into the above receipts, being a mere exchange of wheat for manure. Witness my hand and date above named.

J. SMITH."

How completely does this plain statement of facts put down the foul libel! There is an old saying, that "Lies, like chickens, always come home to roost."

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice.

Ruffin, C. J., in Davidson *v.* Woodruff, in Equity, from Mecklendurg: dismissing the bill.

Daniel, J., in Harkey *v.* Harkey, in Equity, from Cabarrus; dismissing the bill.

Gaston, J., in Harrison *v.* Howard, in Equity, from Surry; dismissing the bill. Also, in Webb *v.* Griffith in Equity, from Rowan; dismissing the bill.

TARIFF AND PUBLIC LANDS.

It is supposed that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands will take from the treasury three or four millions of dollars annually. It is also supposed that about the same amount will be brought into the treasury by the additional duties levied upon tea and coffee by the new tariff bill now pending and under discussion in the House of Representatives. Now, then, is not this "robbing Peter to pay Paul?" Is it not just what we stated some few months ago, that in distributing the proceeds of the public lands, even if the money were to be divided among the people, it would only put into one pocket what was taken from the other? But it is said that there is a deficiency of revenue, and the tariff must be increased. Well, if there is a deficiency, is it wise or just to make it larger by giving away three or four millions of the revenue, and resorting to impost taxes to make it up again? Who believes but that the people of this country prefer having the lands remain as they are, and have their tea and coffee remain at present prices, rather than have the lands distributed and pay an increased price for these articles of daily family use in consequence of such distribution? They would prefer this even if they were to receive the money; how much more will they prefer it than when the money is not to be distributed to them, but most probably to the holders of state bonds. There is a motion to strike tea and coffee from the new tariff bill altogether, and we hope it will succeed. These articles are not luxuries—they have become necessary to the comfort of almost every family—as much so as bread itself.—It will be no trifling matter for the poor to be compelled to pay from two to six cents more per pound for them.—*New York Sun.*

OFFICE OF THE COM. ADV. AND JOURNAL.
BUFFALO, AUG. 10, 7 A. M.

Awful Catastrophe!—STEAMBOAT ERIE *Burnt!!*

Over one hundred and seventy lives lost!!!

Gentlemen,—I have barely time to write you that the steamboat Erie was entirely destroyed by fire last night off Cattarugus Creek. She left here last evening for Chicago with something over 200 souls on board, including crew, (having recently been repainted and repaired) and the steamboat Clinton bringing twenty-seven only of the whole number of persons who were on board, with the most heart rending intelligence that the rest are all drowned or burnt! The captain of the unfortunate Erie is among the number brought by the Clinton. I cannot send you the names of the sufferers for want of time; in fact I have not yet learned whether the way-bill was saved or not. About 150 of the passengers, however, I learn, were German emigrants.

It is said (with how much truth I know not) that the varnish was not entirely dry when she left this port, and that when the fire took, it spread with such rapidity that those on the upper deck had not even time to go below before they were enveloped in flames. The persons saved were taken from the wheels of the boat, pieces of furniture, chests, &c.

Yours, truly, B.

That's a *barber-us* measure, as the middy said to the lieutenant, after reading the order of the Secretary of the Navy's regulating the length of whiskers.

Getting their eyes opened.—From all parts of the country, we hear of masses of honest people, who deceived last summer by false professions, empty show, and noisy clamor, are now getting their eyes opened to the enormities every day perpetrated by the Federal Administration, and quitting its ranks in utter disgust. It cannot be otherwise. The mass of the people is always honest. They may be temporarily deceived and betrayed, but they will hasten to retrieve their error, and to punish their deceivers. Among the cheering signs of the times, we find in a Pennsylvania paper an account of almost an entire Tippecanoe club re-organizing themselves, and coming out for Porter, the Democratic candidate in that State for Governor. The following is the paragraph, from the Harrisburg Signal:

"*Porter Club.*—The late "Tippecanoe Club, No. 1," held a meeting at Srahl's, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing themselves into a Porter Club, to be called the "*Democratic Iron Grey Club*, No. 1." The meeting was unexpected by large and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. *Augustus Gallagher*, late Secretary of the Tippecanoe Club, stated the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks; after which, by invitation H. B. Wright, Esq., of Luzerne county, addressed the meeting in a most powerful speech and was frequently interruped by bursts of applause.

The late Tippecanoe Club numbered as we are informed, eighty-four—EIGHTY-TWO of whom *are now the warm and uncompromising friends of Gov. Porter!!*"

Thus the delusions which last summer prevailed are passing away. The manner by wbich the Federalists obtained their victory would have insured their defeat, even had they attempted to perform a portion of their promises to the people. But when those promises are all disregarded—when there is not an attempt at retrenchment, when the only *reform* is the removal of faithful public officers and the filling their places with incompetent persons, whose only merit is their active partisanship, and when a Federal Congress finds it impossible to pass any measure of relief to the people, then the overthrow of the party obtaining power by fraudulent means must be the more speedy and complete. The approaching election in this State will show the Federalists how safe it is to calculate on the twelve thousand majority they obtained here last fall. If that majority be not scattered to the winds we shall be disapointed.

Col. *Drayton* has resigned the Presidency of the *ci devant* Bank of the U. S. The Col. cannot, like Mr. Biddle, when he resigned, say much for the prosperity of that corporation. James Robertson, Esq., has been appointed in the place of Col. D. for the time being, and Mr. Jaudon has been re-appointed agent to England, where so large a portion of the stock is held. Moses Kempton has resigned the situation of Direcior.

Petersburg Statsman.

It is comfortable to see that the National Intelligencer (Goverment organ) is desponding about the passage of the Distribution bill, that pernicious measure, which ought to be styled a bill "for the distribution of a deficiency, the renewal of the protective Tariff policy, and for the better degrading, corrupting, and finally enslaving, the good people of these States."—*Ib.*

The Rev. John Breckenridge, of the Presbyterian Church, died at his mother's, near Lexington, Ky., on the 4th inst. His disease, we believe, was bronchitis. Mr. Breckenridge was a divine, distinguished for learning, eloquence and piety. As a scholar, a christian gentleman, and an orator, he has left few equals behind him.—*Ib.*

British Movements.—The British Authorities are actively strengthening their defences on the Canada frontier. This the St. John's Courier attributes to apprehension of a blow up between Mr. Fox and the Executive, relative to the trial of McLeod, for murder, by the New York authorities.

Petersburg Statesman.

Mr. Nesbit, the "Whig" member from Georgia, who tried to draw Mr. Wise into a duel, the other day, is a *Clergyman!* He can pray, preach, drink hard cider, and fight—a beautiful representation of Whiggery.—*Hartford Times.*

CONTENTS OF THE CULTIVATOR FOR JULY 1841.

State society fair—Ag. prospects, improved stock, &c., Kentucky blue grass, Florida fruits; Prof. Silliman's Journal, N. A. review, Liebig's work, N. E. farmer, Dist. school Journal, the orchard and fruit grower, the New English farmer's Journal, growing plants in charcoal; Dr. Martin's pig, feeding pigs, signs of better times, planting trees, currant worm, strawberries; N. Y. State Ag. society, county Ag. societies, Elizabeth city Ag. society, laporte do. Roads Ag. books, &c. for premium, butter dairies; Letter from an English correspondent, watering plants, the wheat crop, the toad, old lime plaster on Dictionary of Agricultural terms, &c.; Work for the month, &c.; Origin and history of Indian corn, in a letter from the late Hon. T. PICKERING, the cankerworm, by H. MERCHANT, the peach, important experiment, by L. PHYSICK; Manufacture of silk at Auburn, fine cattle in Auburn and its vicinny, by H. S. B. Plan of a Church by J. CAIN, qualities and management of cattle, by S. W. JEWETT, good medicine for hogs; On draining, by H. STEPHENS, the commentator, No. 1; Freezing vegetables, by E. S. B., Smut in wheat, by D. L., Clarke's silk reel, by A. CLARKE, Hessian fly, by T. W. WELLS, the peach tree grub, by D. TOMLINSON, improvement in shingling, by J. L. BOWMAN, cure for cough in horses; Analysis of grain roots, &c. by J. M. GARNETT, cotwold seeep and Hereford cattle, by WM. COTHER; Mr. Prentice's bull, nero, feeding cows, &c., by LONG ISLAND, landscape gardening, by ALEX. WALSH, Upper Canadn, by J. HARLAND, the Hessian fly, by G. BERGEN, weight of hogs, the byflelds, inquiry, by B. B., cure for murrain, sheep with foul noses; Bees No. 4, by J. M. WEEKS, protection against drouth, by an Onon. FARMER, history of the Hawes' Berkshires, by C. N. BEMENT, manure, by RICHMOND, hay rigging by A SUBSCRIBER; Farming in the Southwest, by UNCLE JO. Sugar from starch, by VIATOR, the moth and cockroaches, chess from rye, by Geo. MENTZ, turning cattle into highway, by AN ENEMY TO LITIGATION—lucerne, by M. ROUNSAVILLE; south downs and Berkshires; Strawcutter for horse power; corn, protection against Drouth, by PEARL; carbonic gas in wells, by J. S. SLATTER, National Ag. Society, by W. P. KINZER, A YOUNG FARMER, A. G. ALSWORTH, and NORTHERN NEW-YORK; the skining system, by J. R. Moser; various notices, &c.

Married,

In this town, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Watts, Rev. *Colin Murchison*, of the South Carolina Conference, to Mrs. *R. E. Pearson*, of Abingdon, Va.

In this town, on the evening of the 17th inst. by the Rev. William Nowland, Mr. *Samuel N. Hammond*, of Lancaster District, S. C., to Mrs. *Martha D. Meacham*, daughter of Col. Thomas Boyd.

JOHN H. WHEELER

HAS resumed the practice of Law. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, and more recently by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, on the main street, near Major Smith's Hotel.

Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1841. 25...4

POETRY.

From the New York New Era.

HOPE.

It is a strange, alluring ray of light,
In every human breast on earth appears;
'Twas sent to cheer the gloom of sorrow's night,
And dry misfortune's sad and silent tear.

It smiles upon the sick man's dreamy bed,
And tells him life will yet be glad and fair;
Allays the fever of his aching head,
And bids him mock and scoff at stern dispair.

It is a balm that soothes each troubled breast,
When all around are cloudy, bleak, and drear;
When love deserts, and friendship sinks to rest,
And none remains to mourn around our bier.

It fills each restless mind from day to day,
With visions gay, that gladden hearts oppress'd;
Decoys us o'er life's thorny, fickle way,
And makes us think the future'll be the best.

It has more pow'r than kings did e'er control;
It sends us joys that gold cannot bestow;
It reigns thro' life the monarch of the soul,
And calms our last and mournful hour below.

P. K.

THE MOTHER'S TEAR.

BY JESSE HAMMOND.

The snow-wreath is gone from that desolate grave,
And the dew-drop remains in its place,
Like a tear that's distilled from a pure source to lave
Some mournful yet beautiful face;
And the daisies, like emblems of purity show
That innocence slumbers in silence below.

The spring breeze mourns o'er my child's lonely abode,
And the rain-drop falls light on his bed,
Like a sigh and a tear by heaven bestow'd
To hallow the place of the dead;
While nature's soft voice seems a tribute to pay
Where her own early blossom is with'ring away.

Lo! the mild moonbeams rest on the spot where he lies,
And their radiance gilds the grave's gloom,
As if heaven looked down with its bright starry eyes,
To illume the long night of the tomb;
And where solitude reigns and that calm light is shed,
I could fancy the Deity smiles on the dead.

And at this lonely hour, now the vain world's at rest,
To that little green hillock I'll rove,
Drop a tear on the turf that now hides his cold breast,
O'er fraught with remembrance and love;
And with soft blended hues on the sod will it shine,
Like a pilgrim's rich off'ring at some sainted shrine.

MISCELLANY.

DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND MARAT.

Danton was not a mere blood thirsty tyrant.—Bold, unprincipled, and daring, he held that the end in every case justified the means; that nothing was blameable, provided it led to desirable results; that nothing was impossible to those who had the courage to attempt it. A gigantic stature, a commanding front, a voice of thunder, rendered him the fit leader of assassins more timid or less ferocious than himself. A starving advocate in 1789, he rose in audacity and eminence with the public disturbances; prodigal in expense, and drowned in debt, he had no chance, at any period, even of personal freedom, but in constantly advancing with the fortunes of the revolution. Like Mirabeau, he was the slave of sensual passions; like him, he was the terrific leader, during his ascendancy, of the ruling class, but he shared the character, not of the patricians who commenced the revolution, but of the plebians who consummated its wickedness. Inexorable in general measures, he was indulgent, humane, and even generous to individuals the authors of massacres of the 2d September; he saved all those who fled to him, and spontaneously liberated his personal adversaries from prison. Individual elevation, and the safety of his party, were ruling objects: a revolution appeared a game of hazard, where the stake was the life of the losing party: the strenuous supporter of exterminating cruelty after the 10th of August, he was among the first to recommend a return to humanity, after the period of danger was passed.

Robespierre possessed a very different character: without the external energy of his rival, without his domineering character or undaunted courage, he was endowed with qualities which ultimately raised him to the head of affairs. Though not splendid, his talents were of the most powerful kind; ungainly in appearance, with feeble voice and vulgar accent, he owed his elevation chiefly to the inflexible obstinacy with which he maintained his opinions at a time when the popular cause had lost many of its supporters. Under the mask of patriotism was concealed the incessant influence of vanity and selfishness: curious in conduct, slow but implacable in revenge, he avoided the perils which proved fatal to so many of his adversaries, and ultimately established himself on their ruin. Insatiable in his thirst for blood, he disdained to move vulgar passions for for money; at a time when he disposed of the life of every man in France, he resided in a small apartment, the only luxury of which consisted in images of his figure, and the number of mirrors which, in every direction, reflected its form. While the other leaders of the populace affected a squalid dress, and dirty linen, he alone appeared in splendid attire. An austere life, a deserved reputation for incorruptibility, a total disregard to human suffering, preserved his ascendancy with the fanatical supporters of liberty, even though he had little in common with them, and nothing grand or generous in his character. His terrible career is a proof how little, in popular commotions, even domineering vice is ultimately to be relied on, and how completely indomitable perseverance, and the incessant prosecution of selfish ambition, can supply the want of commanding qualities. The approach of death unveiled his real weakness; when success was hopeless, his firmness deserted him, and the assassin of thousands met his fate with less courage than the meanest of his victims.

Marat was the worst of the triumvirate. Nature had impressed the atrocity of his character on his countenance; hideous features, the expression of a demon, revolted all who approached him. For more than three years his writing had incessantly stimulated the people to cruelty: buried in obscurity, he revolved in his mind the means of augmenting the victims of the revolution. In vain, repeated accusations were directed against him; flying from one subterraneous abode to another, he still continued his infernal agitation of the public mind. His principles were, that there was no safety but in destroying the whole enemies of the revolution; he was repeatedly heard to say, that there would be no security to the state, till 280,000 heads had fallen. The revolution produced many men who carried into execution more sanguinary measures; none who exercised so powerful an influence in recommending them. Death cut him short in the midst of his relentless career; the hand of female heroism prevented his falling a victim to the savage exasperation which he had so large a share in creating.—*Allison's History of the French Revolution.*

DRAWING A CHALK LINE; OR RESERVING THE RIGHT OF PASSAGE.

AN INCIDENT FOUNDED ON FACT.

This is a strange world, or, if you please, many strange things occur in this world—either way suits us,—and amongst the strange things which happen in this strange world, some are ludicrous and some are serious—some are one thing, and some another. Many things too, which take place, are shrouded in the dark pall of mystery, and remain unknown and inexplicable, till some chance of fate or fortune draws aside the veil from our vision, and we behold objects which before we had not thought of. Thus has it been with the present story, which we are about to unfold. Like a sweet flower blushing unseen, it has long remained concealed. But chance has given it to us, and we shall now give to our readers the story of *Drawing a Chalk-line, or Reserving the Right of Passage.*

"Once upon a time" there came to this city a young Kentuckian, for the purpose of learning the sciences of medicine and surgery. He was tall and athletic, shrewed, apt and intelligent, with a "little sprinkling" of waggishness. He was inducted into the Charity Hospital and a room in the third story given him as a study. On entering into his new quarters he was introduced to a young French gentleman, occupying the room also as a student. The young Frenchman, it seems, was very frank in his manners—courteous, yet cold—and he thus addressed his new companion.

"Sir, I am indeed pleased to see you, and hope that we may prove mutually agreeable; but in order that this may be the case, I will inform you that I have had several former room-mates, with none of whom I could ever agree—we could never pursue our studies together. This room contains two beds; as the oldest occupant, I claim that nearest the window."

The Kentuckian assented.

"Now," says the Frenchman, "I'll draw the "boundary line" between our territories, and we shall each agree not to encroach upon the others' rights," and taking a piece of chalk from his pocket, he made the mark of division, midway, from one side of the room to the other. "Sir" he added, "I hope you have no objection to the treaty."

"None in the world, sir," answred the stranger, "I am perfectly satisfied with it." He then sent down for his baggage, and both students sat down with their books.

The Frenhman was soon deeply engaged; while "Old Kaintuck" was watching him, and thinking what a singular genius he must be, and how he might "fix" him.

Thus things went on until dinner time came. The bell was rang—the Frenchman popped up, adjusted his cravat, brushed up his whiskers and mustachios, and essayed to depart.

"Stand, sir!" said the stranger, suddenly placing himself with his toe to the mark, directly before the French student, "if you cross that line, you're a dead man!"

The Frenchman stood pale with astonishment. The Kentuckian moved not a muscle of his face. Both remained in silence for some moments, when the Frenchman exclaimed—"Is it possible that I did not reserve the right of passage?"

"No, sir, indeed you did not; and you pass this line at your peril."

"But how shall I get out of the room?"

"There is the window, which you *reserved* to yourself—you may use that; but you pass not that door—my door, which you generously *left* me."

The poor Frenchman was fairly caught—He was in a quandary, and made all sorts of explanations and entreaties. The Kentuckian took compassion on him, and thinking that going out of a third story window was not "what it's cracked up to be," said to his new friend—"*Sir, in order that we may be mutually agreeable,* I'll rub out that hateful chalk-line and let you pass."

The Frenchman politely thanked him, and since the settlement of that "boundary question" they have been the very best of friends.

A truer sentence than the following was never penned, but we suppose many of our advertising friends will say that it "smells too much of the shop," for us to say so:—*Savannah Republican.*

"Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery, the grand propelling power: and yet there are some persons so blind to their interests as to ponder over an expenditure which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent."

A dandy in New Orleans wishing for an excuse to speak to a beautiful lady in the street, with whom he was unacquainted, drew his nice white cambric handkerchief from his pocket, as he approached her and asked her if she had'nt dropt it. The lady glanced at the handkerchief, nodded assent, took it and marched on, leaving the exquisite to be laughed at by his companion.—*Picayune.*

A Blush.—What a mysterious thing is a blush! that a single word, a look or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset. Strange, too, that it is only the face, the human face, that is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is the face that is the heaven of the soul! There, may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to a moral certainty. A single blush should put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of his blind doctrine of chance.

Man.—Philosophers have puzzled themselves how to define man, so as to distinguish him from other animals. Burke, says, "Man is an animal that cooks his victuals." "Then," says Johnson, "the proverb is just; there is reason in roasting eggs." Dr Adam Smith has met this case. Man," says he, "is an animal that makes bargains: no other animal does this—one dog does not change a bone with another."

Every man is religious.—A clergyman was conversing with a parishoner on the importance of a due observance of the Sabbath; and was surprised to find his companion readily seconded his views on the subject. 'Why, neighbor Jones,' 'you often drive your team, and even go a fishing or a hunting on the Sabbath' 'True,' replied Jones, 'but then on those occasions I always whistle *psalm* tunes.'

A Glorious Revenge.—If you feel inclined to exercise your vengeance against any one who has deeply injured you, take the first opportunity of doing him a service. If he has any feeling, you will wound him to the quick.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

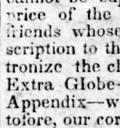
Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23....F

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING



RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe		$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix	50 cents.
" 6 copies of either	$2 50
" 12 do do	5 00
" 25 do do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Cheap Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9. 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

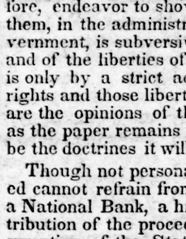
HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

TO THE

Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid.*

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

Publishers of the Cultivator, Albany, N. Y

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times.

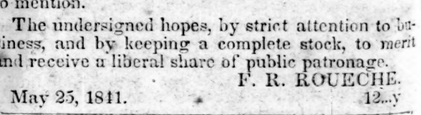
THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,



Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands,	BRANDY.
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,)	GIN.
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga	WINES.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c.	TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-r

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS, } Trustees.
S. H. ELLIOTT, }

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.